

A WORD WITH YOU.

To our friends in Carteret, Harriet and Moore we desire to say a word this morning in all addresses and earnestness. You have the honor of your district in your hands, and it may be that you have the redemption and salvation of your State in your hands. The question is not one of ability, but purely one of inclination. If you desire to place the success of the Democratic party in North Carolina beyond a doubt, all you have to do is to go to the polls in November next, as your brethren elsewhere in the District have done and will do again. Why is it that white men in Carteret, white men in Harriet and white men in Moore fall so far behind white men in other counties? You have the same interest in the great race and color issue at stake between the white man's party and the negro party that other white men have, you have the same interest in the preservation of the privileges of the great writ of *Habeas Corpus* and you have the same interest in securing a government that shall be both honest and economical in its expenditures. You are North Carolinians endowed with the same rights as other North Carolinians and there is the same necessity upon you, as upon other white men, to maintain your rights, the rights that nature and nature's God hath given you.

There is no gauding this, nor is there any gauding the fact that the Democratic party is the white man's party, that it is the party of *Habeas Corpus*, that it is the party of reform, retrenchment and honest economical expenditure of the people's money. But what do we see. The three counties named above, Carteret, Harriet and Moore with a white majority of 2,484 votes give only 134 Democratic votes, while the other nine counties in the District with a white majority of only 1,016 give a Democratic majority of 1,157. Why is this? It is not because the white men vote the Radical ticket in these counties but because they do not vote at all.

But let us go a little more into particulars. The county of Columbus in 1870 had 1,225 white voters, in 1874 it polled 1,315 Democratic votes while the county of Carteret with 1,428 white voters polled only 755 Democratic votes. Harriet with 1,129 white voters could muster only 850 Democratic votes, and Moore with 1,730 white men could bring only 1,006 Democrats to the polls. These are plain facts that our friends in these counties can not get over even though they show a state of things that may be very thing but pleasing to them.

Why is it that white men in Columbus, in Harriet and in Moore vote the Radical ticket in the Democratic party than the white men in Moore, than the white men in Harriet and the white men in Carteret? The answer is a very plain one. The white men of Columbus are united in their opinions, and maintain a proper discipline and organization in their ranks. Take chances will produce like results elsewhere, and if the same amount of work be done in Carteret as in Columbus, there will be a result equally gratifying, and so likewise will it be in Moore and Harriet.

Factor overcomes all things, even the disposition of men to go to the polls on election day. Organization and discipline and concert of action is what our friends in these counties need and what they must have if they would keep up in the race with their brethren in other counties. And the basis of all organization is the township executive committee. We beg our friends therefore to see to it that in every township there is a full executive committee, numbering about six members the most active, intelligent, energetic men in the township. There must also be a Tilden and Vance Club in every township, and its members should go to embrace every respectable white man in the township. If the working committee of the Club shall co-operate with the executive committee of the township not a single Democratic vote will be lost unnecessarily. Every voter in the township will be duly registered, and if unable to get to the polls on election day will have transportation furnished to him. If there is proper organization all Democratic voters entitled to registration will have been registered, and at one o'clock on the day of election every one who has not put in an appearance will at once be sent for. By having a list of the registered voters and checking off the Democrats as they vote, it will be easy enough when one o'clock comes to tell who ought to be sent for.

Will our friends in Carteret and Harriet and Moore pardon us for the earnestness and persistence with which we urge upon them the importance of securing a proper organization? We shall not be content unless this District gives at the very lowest a majority of 2,500 votes for the Democratic ticket. We ought to give 3,500 and even then not be as though we had done some great thing. We have full five thousand white majority in our District, and surely 1,500 is a liberal calculation for all contingencies for which men ought to remain away from the polls.

We regret to learn that a serious strike has begun among the laborers on the rice plantations along the Combahee in South Carolina, the strikers taking advantage of the harvest season to demand an advance of fifty per cent. in wages. Many of the hands are willing and anxious to work at the present rate, but the strikers are visiting each plantation and forcing the working hands, by whipping and other violence, to join them. The situation is critical, as the crop must be harvested within a few days or be a total loss. Governor Chamberlain has telegraphed the sheriff of Beaufort to summon a strong posse and protect all at hazards the laborers who wish to work.

"WE FIGHT IT SIEGEL."

Governor Tilden in replying to a second given him on the announcement of his nomination for the Presidency by the St. Louis Convention, said among many other good things, that the candidates nominated by the Democratic party would receive a larger proportion of the German vote than any that had been submitted to the people for years past. Recent developments prove that he was right in that respect, and show how thoroughly posted he is, not merely in the political condition of parties, but in the status of the various nationalities and organizations composing those parties. He evidently knew what he was talking about when he said the German vote would be cast for the St. Louis nominees. No man knows better than he, the peculiar characteristics of the German people, their methodical habits, their thrift, their ingrained opposition to extravagance in any form. They are heavy taxpayers, and the question of reform which is the paramount issue in this crisis is to them one of vital importance. They have become disgusted with the party with which so many of them have hitherto acted and are enrolling themselves by thousands under the banner of Tilden and reform. They know that under his administration the exorbitant taxes now imposed, will be reduced, that honesty in all departments of the government will be the rule and not as now, the exception, and that corruption of any kind or degree will be severely punished. A very large proportion of these are Gov. Tilden's immediate constituents, and they see in that he has already accomplished in reforming abuses in their own State a certain guaranty that he will be equally successful when called to grapple with those which have so disgraced the Federal government. And they mean to vote for him accordingly.

To the many prominent men who have expressed this determination, the Ottendörfs, Hassaencks and others that could be mentioned, the name of General Siegel must also be added. In a letter recently published he severs his connection with the Radical party to which he has hitherto belonged and advocates the election of Tilden and Hendricks. His influence and his personal popularity which are very great with his people are now devoted to the success of the Democratic ticket, and that influence will be greatly felt in the canvass progress. He was a gallant officer in the Federal army and served with distinction throughout the war. As illustrating his great popularity with his countrymen, some of our readers will remember that, on several occasions during the war, there were captured a great many of his troops. Many of them were entirely ignorant of the English language, having perhaps been in the country but a very short time before joining the army, and to the inquiries made of them as to what division or corps they belonged, the number of their forces, their intended movements and such like questions, the only answer received was "Me fight mit Siegel." It was sufficient for them to know that Siegel was their leader, and they followed him with a devotion worthy of the highest praise.

That devotion is still felt for him and will be again exhibited during the present campaign. They will follow their old leader in massed and swelling columns with all the enthusiasm they formerly exhibited on so many fields of battle. But this will be a different contest, and under different issues. Their old enemies will indeed again be in the fight, but not as in the past contending breast to breast against them, but enlisted under the same banner of reform and just government. The passions engendered by the war ceased to exist between the soldiers of the two sections when the war ended, and now no longer foes, but as friends Southern soldiers will join hands with them, and side by side "fight mit Siegel" too.

THE RIGHT SORT OF TALK.

Hon. A. S. Hewitt, member of Congress from New York in an address before a Democratic club in that city on Tuesday evening last said: "Let me say right here that we can elect the next President if we get the unanimous consent (Applause.) The unanimous consent we need is the united vote of the Democrats of this State. If any man stands in the way of that united vote ride him down (Great applause.) I don't care what his name is or what service he may have rendered to the party, if in this juncture of affairs he stands in the way of a complete union of the party, crush him, blot his name from the roll of honor, and never let him be heard of again."

And that is the way to talk. Let there be no temporizing, no compromising and no shuffling. No man can make good his claim to being a good Democrat who runs as an independent candidate. Those who are not with us are against us. The organization and discipline of the party must be perfected and maintained to the end. No man may pick blackberries on both sides of the fence this season. Independent candidates, candidates in opposition to the expressed voice of the party, must step down and out at once, or be numbered with the enemy. Men may say they are good Democrats but actions speak louder than words and when they unite with Radicals to break down the Democratic party by defeating its regularly nominated candidates, no matter how much devotion they may express for Democratic principles, their actions belie their words. One of the first principles of Democracy is to "support the nominees." Independent candidacy means the same the world over. It means the combination of a few sore heads in the candidates, own party with the entire force of the enemy. Can you trust a man either in war or politics who trades with the enemy? Mr. Hewitt is right. Those who are traitors in the trenches must be crushed. The salvation of the party and the success of the cause demand it and demand it now.

It is proposed to divide California with Los Angeles for capital of the new State.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

The condition of the country at the present time is certainly a very peculiar and anomalous one and furnishes much food for thought. On crops of cereals and the great staple of the South have been, we believe, larger than ever before, and yet business is paralyzed, labor seeking employment and can find none, and money never so scarce. What has become of all the money? Are the banks and capitalists hoarding it up, and if so, for what purpose? There is a great demand for it all over the country, except in the great money centres, and one would suppose that investments yielding a large per centum could readily be obtained. And just here is one of the great if not the greatest difficulties in the case. Capital is always sensitive and to insure its free disbursement it must be based upon confidence and integrity. A man who has a surplus of money prefers to let that money lie idle rather than invest it in any way, no matter how great the margin of profit may be, unless he is assured that the security offered is unquestionably safe, in other words, he must have confidence that every thing is right.

Now this confidence, which is the basis of all legitimate transactions, has been entirely destroyed by the reckless expenditures, the criminal extravagances and gross corruption of the party in power. They have shocked the moral sense of the people and caused universal distrust for men will argue that if such things are done or allowed to be done by those who are the custodians of such high trusts, that the beneficial influences of their example must have permeated through all the gradations of society until the body politic is more or less corrupt. Nor can we wonder at the existence of such a feeling when we remember the Credit Mobiliers, the fraudulent navy contracts, the straw bids of the postoffice department, the revenues squandered, the operations of the Balloons and the Babcocks, and the frauds in almost every department of the government so recently exposed by the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington.

Never has such a condition of things existed before in the history of our country. Panic after panic has swept over the land in former years, paralyzing industries and spreading financial ruin in every direction, but the recuperative energies of the nation soon restored prosperity, for corruption had not then as now impaired its vitality. Whatever cause of complaint may have existed against the government, and where there are two parties there will always be complaint, yet all had faith and confidence in the honesty of those who controlled its operations; and this gave a feeling of security and an assurance of ultimate improvement in the midst of gloom and despondency.

But the reverse of all this is now the case. The government so far from giving stability to trade and commerce, has by the course it has pursued completely unsettled its foundations, and capital shrinks from investment and is kept hoarded up until a policy is adopted different from that which has so long been in operation, and directed as in former days by old fashioned honesty.

We will look in vain for any improvement in our affairs so long as the Radical party remains in power, a party that has shown itself to be so corrupt in all its ramifications, that the idea of reform within itself, is not only absurd, but does gross violence to the common sense of all the people. Our only hope of relief, and the restoration of better times is in the election of Tilden and Hendricks. We may then look for a return of confidence, the revival of active and successful business, the revival of trade, and the certain prosperity which always awaits a government wisely and economically administered. But the people are fully alive to the vast interests at stake in the coming election, and have determined that this condition of affairs shall continue no longer. They have had quite enough of Grantism with its sickening exhibitions of nepotism and immorality, and they intend to place the administration of affairs in the hands of those who will carry on the government in accordance with the principles of the fathers of the republic, and be guided in their actions by the light of their own glorious example.

THE BOOMERANG ORDER.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post writes: "Secretary Cameron's order to Gen. Sherman is receiving universal condemnation here from Democrats and Republicans alike. The Western Republicans are very much troubled and vexed about it. They say the 'bloody shirt' business is played out in the West, and this order will lose the Republicans more votes in Indiana and Ohio than it can possibly gain in the South. A prominent Western Republican Senator declared to-day that the order would prove a boomerang and react upon their party."

This view is corroborated by the correspondent of the Springfield Republican as follows: "Secretary Cameron's order to General Sherman is receiving much comment here, mostly adverse. Some prominent Western Republicans have declared to-day that it will lose the party more votes at the North than it will gain in the South, and will have a bad influence on the October States."

Let the people judge between the Administration and a Democratic House of Representatives in respect to the River and Harbor appropriations. Last year the appropriations were \$6,648,517 50. The estimates for this year were \$14,301,100. The House recommended an appropriation of \$5,872,850, and finally concurred with the Senate in an appropriation of \$5,000,000. Was it the House or the Administration that wanted a fund to bribe Southern voters?

THE HOMESTEAD LAW FOR TILDEN AND HIS FRIENDS.

A favorite and oft repeated claim of the Radical party to popular favor is based upon the assertion that to its legislation is due the wise and beneficent provisions against misfortune contained in the Homestead law. A more unfounded claim was never made. The facts of the case are well known and show beyond dispute that the policy of a Homestead and Personal property exemption was firmly fixed as a part and parcel of the law of North Carolina long before the Radical party ever had an existence. The statute books of the State show this to be true beyond all dispute. The records of the Supreme Court show the same fact and not only that but they show that the leaders of the Radical party know it to be a fact. If any man doubts, let him turn to the record and see for himself what Thomas Settle the present Radical candidate for Governor has to say about the matter.

In the case of Hill against Kessler, decided by the Supreme Court of the State at June Term, 1869, N. C. Reports, vol. 63, page 437, Judge Settle united with Judge Reade in saying:

"We have two, our own legislative construction and the practice of our courts under it for the last twenty years. The Revised Code adopted in 1856, makes the exemption of 'one acre and half, ten barrels of corn or wheat, fifty pounds of bacon, beef or pork, one barrel of fish, all necessary farming tools for one laborer, one bed, bedding and covering for every two members of the family and such other property as the freeholders may deem necessary for the comfort and support of such laborer's family; such other property not to exceed fifty dollars' apply to this statute in 1869."

So in 1866-67, our Legislature passed an act exempting 'all necessary farming and mechanical tools, one work-horse, one yoke of oxen, one cart or wagon, one million cow and calf, one head of hogs, five hundred pounds of pork or bacon, 50 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of wheat and household and kitchen furniture not to exceed \$25 in value, to be valued at the market value of such property at the time of seizure, and such other property as the freeholders may deem necessary for the comfort and support of such laborer's family; such other property not to exceed fifty dollars' apply to this statute in 1869."

Four years later, in the case of Garrett against Ochsner, N. C. Reports, vol. 69, page 396, this same Supreme Court of North Carolina had the Homestead Law again under consideration and this same Judge Settle, uniting with Judge Reade and repeating the substance of the act of 1856 (Revised Code) and the act of 1866-67, above referred to, says:

"It is apparent that an allotment of these articles approximates \$1000, and in many cases would exceed that sum in value. And the same act allows a restriction of 100 acres without restriction as to value, in many cases would be worth, with the improvements, many thousands. In 1863 our constitution was adopted, and in that our present homestead law is embodied. It is a simple, but for a limited time and personally to the value of \$500. Can it be said of our homestead law, as the learned Judge said of the Georgia law, that any one existing law ever so long been in operation, and directed as in former days by old fashioned honesty."

Two years later, or nearly two years, the same court had the same question once more under consideration, and for the third time repeated the history of the North Carolina homestead law. In the case of Wilson against Sparks it decided at the January term, 1875, and reported in N. C. Reports, vol. 72, page 208, Judge Settle again uniting with Judge Reade declares:

"We have had exemption laws for a long time, varying with the times, declaring upon their face the purpose to secure necessities and comforts for the laboring classes, and as a part of the policy of the State. With us it has been no rash experiment nor a spasmodic prejudice of the debitor against the creditor class, but it has been a law of equity and justice, increasing from time to time as our necessities required and as their good effects were apparent. As embodied in the act of 1856 it is a law of equity and justice, and in many cases, according to the size and circumstances of families, they might at least equal the value of the property, and when we had another statute, they were increased until in many instances they might have doubled the personal exemptions. Up to 1848 we had no limit to the value of the property, and even a husband's interest in his wife's estate, which was for his life or for her's, as the case might be, was subject to a lien for the debts of the husband. In 1848 that interest was exempted. In 1858 we had a statute which made a further exemption of 50 acres or a town lot two acres not to exceed \$1,000 realty, not to exceed \$500 personalty, and in 1866 it was changed to an exemption of 100 acres without limit as to value."

The upshot of the whole of it then, if Judge Settle can be believed, is that the claim of the Radical party to popular favor based upon its action in regard to the Homestead Law is utterly without foundation, for the simple reason that the white men and the Democrats had already established a Homestead law broader and more beneficial than the one now existing before the Radical party came into existence. Comment upon such a claim is useless. Comment upon a party that would urge it in the face of all the facts is useless. When the Radical party asserts that it is the friend of the Homestead Law it presumes upon the ignorance of the people and yet to hear Radical orators talk, one would think their party owned, as a party, all the land in the State and had appropriated it out in homesteads by formal deed to the people, one or more to each family. It reminds one of a high mountain and offered to deed away all the world although he did not own a foot of land to his name. The Homestead law is Democratic law and its friends are in the Democratic ranks.

In the face of all this, however, we learn that Judge Settle harps and plays on the homestead as if it was the only thing to be talked about in the Constitution of '68, and as if it was in danger now. He does not allude to a single amendment proposed, but

SHOTS HOMESTEAD TO MAKE THE PEOPLE BELIEVE THE HOMESTEAD IS IN DANGER.

With this sort of dust throwing he hopes to blind the people to the true issues and alarm them into voting against the amendments proposed for him. The mass of the people have learned much within the last few years, and are not so easily bamboozled now.

JUDGE SETTLE.

Judge Settle and his friends attempt to break the force of the complaints against him "for not enforcing the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in the Kirk v. by saying that it was done in the interest of peace. They plainly declare in the words of the Greensboro New North Star, of the central organs of the party, that it was done to prevent the loss of "many valuable lives" and the burning of "towns, villages and farm houses." It is true, and was proved by Judge Kirk, and others in the Holden impeachment trial, that Kirk did declare that he had orders to kill the women and children and burn the town of Yanceyville in case a rescue of the prisoners was attempted. We remember nothing, however, about the burning of farm houses. Governor Holden's orders, so far as covered by the declaration of the commander of his forces, extended only to the killing of the prisoners, to the killing of the women and children of Yanceyville and to the burning of that particular town.

But this is not the point to which we wish to call attention this morning. The special wonder, just now, is that it does not seem to have occurred to the New North Star its candidates and its friends that men will ask if Judge Brooks could enforce the writ of *Habeas Corpus* without men, women and children be killed and without towns, villages and farm houses being burned, why Judge Settle might not have done the same thing. The majesty and the power of the law was as omnipotent in the hands of the State Judge as in the hands of the Federal Judge, and the moment it was known that the writ of *Habeas Corpus* would be enforced, Kirk and his master Holden hastened to humble themselves at the feet of Court and a messenger was sent traveling post-haste, night and day, to Richmond Hill to bring the exhausted Chief Justice to Raleigh.

The people of North Carolina will never forget what might and power there is in that "little piece of paper" as Judge Settle contemptuously calls the sacred writ of *Habeas Corpus*. It made the Governor of the State with a band of armed men, desperate and blood thirsty and recognizing no law but his will, come suddenly to their knees—just that "little piece of paper" and nothing more! What a precious inheritance it is!

The people of North Carolina can not be fooled in this matter. They know now as they knew in 1870, that to prevent bloodshed and to prevent the burning of towns and villages and farm houses was to enforce the writ of *Habeas Corpus* promptly and vigorously. They knew then as they know now, that to refuse to enforce that writ no matter upon what pretext, was, as Holden declared, to sustain him substantially. They knew that a drum-head court martial was being organized to try and shoot, like dogs, some of the best citizens of the State, then already in vile dungeons. Everybody in the State knew all about it. The thing was not done secretly nor in a corner, but publicly and in the face of all men.

Judge Settle consented to it all, consented to it when he knew that by so doing, he consented to the death, eye to the murder of men as pure and spotless and as innocent of crime as any sun ever shone upon.

The people of North Carolina can never be made to believe that had Judge Settle enforced the law, Kirk and Holden would not have yielded as humble obedience to him as they did to Judge Brooks.

And yet this man Settle asks the people of North Carolina to make him their ruler!

RETRENCHMENT AND BUSINESS.

Economy in the government means profit to the citizen. So long as it takes all surplus earnings to pay taxes, the farmer, manufacturer and merchant must grow poor. Even the comparatively small retrenchment already effected has plainly a favorable effect on the business outlook, not so much from the amount of the reduction already accomplished as because it pledges the government to a continued cutting down of expenditures and taxation. The people will this year vote for a party which seems the most sincere in promises of retrenchment, reunion and reform, and will bear in mind that sincere and dual reunion is essential to retrenchment. Sentimental and general politics have this year an unusually intimate connection with economy, for one of the greatest causes of expenditure is the keeping of garrisons in the South, and the existence or apprehension of danger there. When the South is once believed by all men to be heartily and finally in the Union, as much so Massachusetts or Illinois, one of the greatest excuses for extravagance will have disappeared. Anything that tends to provoke a disturbance in any section, or keep alive any fear of it, is fatal to retrenchment.

Reunion and retrenchment go hand in hand. If this election should result in extinguishing the last embers of the bitterness of the war, the consequent blessings would be exhibited as much in the substantial financial prosperity of the people as in the moral glory of the nation.

Mary Clemmer says of Senator Booth, of California: "No man shall display within sight of the gallery every day such exquisite silliness without my doing them ample justice. The world shall know what lovely stockings he wears. No Senator shall sit in the middle aisle with one foot aloft, displaying a faultless ankle, faultlessly attired in hose, with certain stripes, and I not say that there is such a Senator, if but one."

A MOUNTAIN REARER FROM BLACK HORN.

THE LAST OVERLAP, SMITH DESERTS SETTLE'S BLOW YOUR HORN, BILLY DESERTS HIS LEADER!

For ways that are very dark and for tricks that are very vain, "Bill Smith," the Radical candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is somewhat peculiar. He has held a hand in many a game political and otherwise, and has generally held his own, and they do say, other people's too, especially in the matter of the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to a Virginia corporation. At any rate, Billy refused to tell what he had made the matter, in violation of every rule of the game that requires a man, when "called," to show his hand or give up the stakes. But there is another little game that Billy knows nothing about, the game that is called "Follow your leader." The fact is, he does not believe very much in following any way. He has, we suspect, heard that the devil takes the hindmost, and, having a horror of his Statute Majesty, very naturally prefers to go ahead.

However this may be, the latest intelligence from Billy in the mountains is that he has deserted Settle and Hayes and has declared his purpose to vote for Tilden and Vance and for himself, we presume.

We state this upon the authority of the Asheville Citizen. To say that we are surprised at such a course on the part of Smith would be untrue, for nothing that individual could possibly do would surprise us; certainly nothing that he could do in the way of advancing his own interests. Billy's idea seems to be to bring about the election of a split ticket, Vance for Governor and himself for Lieutenant Governor. He is doubtless fully capable of sacrificing both his party and his leader, but this thing is just a trifle beyond his reach. The Democratic party is able to elect both Vance and Jarvis by a handsome majority, and no thanks to Billy Smith either.

The Citizen says: "Billy Smith told Mr. Alexander, of this county, the other day that Settle would not be elected; that he (Smith) would vote for Vance and Tilden." He admitted that there was no chance for Settle, and that all he was working for was to get Vance and himself elected.

But it is not Settle alone that Billy has gone back on. He has gone back on the "cullied pussen" also. In fact he has gone back on his whole party, pretty well except himself, for subtract the cullied pussen and Settle from the Radical party and naught remains but Billy Smith and a few other scattering herds. Settle can't be elected and O'Jara has a bad savor in Billy's nostrils. We are not surprised that he is ready to leave the camp, and he is a hard man to hold in camp when he doesn't wish to stay. There's fun ahead.

The Citizen says, and we take pleasure in carrying the news to Halifax: "Tell O'Hara that Smith said in his Wayneville speech that he (O'Hara) would possibly be taken off the Radical electoral ticket before the election," and that if he was not, he could not say that he would vote for him."

The next three State elections are in Vermont, California and Maine, the 5th, 6th and 11th of September, respectively, in the order named. Vermont, which comes first in that month, will go Republican. The election next day following in California is of importance as significant of the feeling of the whole Pacific slope. The parties are pretty equally divided, each claiming a majority, and both will struggle earnestly for success. The Chinese labor question will enter largely into the State canvass and may have more influence than national politics in determining the result. So far as platform professions go, the Democratic policy seems to have the call with the Pacific State people. Maine is, of course, Republican, but it will be interesting to note the effect upon the Republican majority by reason of the defeat of Blaine.

The Boston Herald suggests that as General Green Clay Smith, the prohibitionist candidate for the Presidency, is a Kentuckian, he should begin his career of reform at home, and see to it that the American citizen gets a better quality of Bourbon whiskey than he does now. "That," says the Herald, "would be 'reform within the party.'"

The cut off in the Mississippi river at Vicksburg, Miss., does not as yet leave that city "high and dry." The Vicksburg Herald says: "Just as we predicted here it occurred, the cut off has been a benefit to the city instead of an injury. It has relieved the suspense in regard to the matter, without inflicting, as yet, the least damage, and with nothing worse to fear in the future than possibly a small outflow to keep the harbor clear."

A new argument in favor of hard money: A farmer of Limerick, Va., hung his waistcoat on a fence the other day while he went to cut some poles, and found on his return that an ox had chewed up bills to the amount of two hundred dollars which were in one of the pockets. Some silver coin which was in the same pocket was tasted, but immediately spit out.

The St. Louis Times well says: "If there is a sordid spectacle than the humiliating return of Carl Schurz to the party he has so unsparringly denounced, it is that of Secretary Bristol replying to Vermont to speak for Hayes and Wheeler. It is indeed a critical emergency for the country when honest men lack courage to break company with thieves."

Lamar of Mississippi denounces the contemplated order of Grant, but declares that it will fail of its purpose, as his people "are determined not to make any disturbances, but simply carry the election and mind their own affairs." And that is precisely what we intend to do in North Carolina, and we think too we cannot mind our own affairs better than by carrying the election.

If all, or half, or one in a dozen of the bloody shirt stories are true that the Radical papers tell about, says the Indianapolis Sentinel, then Grant is a terrible failure, and Radical legislation most miserably inefficient. If the Radical party with the army at hand, and not induced by any scruples about breaking the laws, has not been able to do anything to preserve peace in the South, then in the name of all the gods let them get out of the way and give somebody else a chance.

"A bloody shirt campaign with money, and Indiana is safe. A financial campaign and no money and we are beaten." (Hon. Kilpatrick's letter to Governor Hayes.)

For the Journal.

Judge Fowle at Hickory.

HICKORY, N. C. Aug. 21, 1876.

Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR:—It may interest you and your readers to know that the remarkable order against those eloquence in your midst even the elements were lately powerless, has been moving, as they are not often moved, the less crucial people of the West. Judge Fowle made a grand speech here on Friday. He is a born orator, and even the glowing story of his triumphs on the Cape Fear and in the East, which the Journal has so well narrated, had not prepared this people for his matchless power. His audience yielded to his magnetism with the first sweep of his hand and the glow of his mouth. His voice cleared them in steady progression. No words or symbols could reproduce a speech whose admirable matter lacked no accessory to the true, successful description of the Lee shall have become the common heritage of a nation united at length, indeed; and the Government, which must at some time, make a monument to his memory, shall, with every pace, rear Stonewall Jackson's? Or who fail to thrill with patriotic anticipation as he recalls the picture of a common career, the noblest of the Confederate grade, replacing that neglect of the latter, which now serves only "their deeds to tell all that Sparta wishes to know?"

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